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## Selected Miscellann.

#### The Seditions Citizen-A Picture of Abolition Conspirators.

(the present Representative from the Seventh Congressional District of Indiana,) delivered before the Washington and Jefferson Societies of dead lay piled upon the dead, and the holy rites the University of Virginia, July 4, 1860, recently of sepulture were abandoned, when fire burst

a theme sufficiently comprehensive and full of paused by mutual consent, in their work of interest. I need not say that Mr. Voorners, in slaughter, to gaze in awful amazement at fiery his treatment of it, did full justice to the ennoof Heaven above them, when the doom of the bling theme, and that the high character and Jewish nation, and the fulfilment of prophesy eminent position of the true and loyal American | were betokened with marvelous certainty, vet, in citizen suffered no wrong at his hands. But there the midst of all this, the seditious citizen traversed was another class who shared, also, a portion of inflamed a bitter warfare, revolting scenes of carhis time, and that class he described under the lage, between tribes of the same covenant, exinglorious name of the seditious citizen.

red to, and I am sure you can do your readers no present age of the American Republic, will greater service than by publishing it in the Sen- preserve its seditious citizens as a species of tinel. This extract is a life-like photograph of the same God defying madness—the same shockscores of leading and prominent agitators scattered over our land, some of whom to our shame pass the Constitution on all sides, though the be it spoken, have crawled into the high places of laws are broken down, and scorned beneath the the Government, and are to-day, with sacreli- foot of the traitor, though brother has lifted his gious hands, tearing away the safe-guards of the naced with violent disruption, though "the cus-Constitution. They are those who, for twenty tom of fell deeds" seems prevalent, though "doyears, have disregarded every right of the States | mestic fury, and fierce civil strife" threaten to and every privilege of the citizen in their unhal- pervade all the confines of this hitherto happy lowed lust for power. The mind will, on read- king more and more the bitterness and sectional ing these extracts, quickly turn to such men as SUNNER, GIBBINGS, WADE, WILSON, GREELEY, and other persons of "bad eminence" in the religion of this constant to the result of the constant transfer of this constant transfer of the constant transfe political circles of this country. The portraiture but the seditious citizen of the American Governof these characters is drawn with a master hand, ment of the present day, with the same sweet and though this address was delivered nearly two | sound upon his polluted tongue, seeks to inauguyears ago, it but too surely unfolded the traitor which Madame Roland passed to the scaffold; designs of these men in 1862. But for such and to perpetrate a treason in comparison with desperate and dishonest knaves, this country which the treason of Arnold would become comwould be at peace to-day, and instead of a bloody mon place and insignificant. We are told that civil war and the expenditure of a thousand million of dollars, we should be at peace amongst natural embrace the Centaurs sprang in their ourselves, pursuing the glorious paths which our | malice and their deformity. We see something fathers marked out for us. Let the people think similar in this practical age without seeking it in of these men, and apply the remedy—their utter the pages of Grecian Mythology. The seditious American citizen who holds public station, emexpulsion rom the councils of the nation.

JEFFERSON.

I shall not here invade the arena of political harrass and shock the patriotism of the country discussion. I shall not advance the views of the partisan; but the general principles which affect a hour what have we to oppose? What is our nation's welfare, and the vicious results of dis-eased opin ons which assail the fundamental laws plague? Where is the patriot's house of refuge? and virtues of a free people are not unworthy of Reason, argument and peaceful remonstrance are mention on the most solemn and exalted occa- thrown away upon the authors of selition. We sions. No interest that appertains merely to earth can appeal to the patriotism of the country, to is of such sublime consequence to the American as the maintenance of his birthright in the equal enjoyment of legal liberty. I shall endeavor to his fathers. We can hold up to our countrymen point out the real danger to that birthright and the sacred Constitution, ballowed by the sublime the arch enemy to that sacred enjoyment. The reminiscences of the past and gathering increased rapid growth of the country, the increasing avenues to wealth and promotion, the vast number of internal arid external questions of policy, the political revolutions which sweep over the nation, presenting endless and overwhelming temptations to call for h the worst passions of men, have all combined to beget that most dangerous and re-volting pest to human society and foe to public to sectional strife. We can appeal to the Amerpeace and virtue—THE SEDITIOUS CITIZEN. Within lean citizen to allow the bouse which his fathers that phrase is embraced in the nature of the evil built to stand forever-that though divided it with which the friends of the American Union are now assailed. No open violence yet grasps at unlawful power, no Casar has crossed the Rubican hope that our labors will bring forth the con, but the air grows dark with the elements of fruits of peace. But if the evil hour must come, sedition, and a vast conspiracy is gathering force to usurp the seats of power at the Capitol over alted, if the schemes of the seditious citizen are the torn and dishonored fragments of the Consti to triumph and civil strife and commotion are to tution. The seditious citizen glories in the bil lows of popular fanaticism which roar around him avenge the cause of liberty in the Capitol; and and rejoices in sight of the fatal leeshore on which the Union is drifting. No cry of horror escapes of its horrors! his lip. He rather jeers at the warning voice of others. He seeks with insane fury to grasp with his own hand the heim of the vessel to hurl her more swiftly and surely on to destruction. He professes to mock at calamity and laugh at fear. It would be the first and most natural supposition of a patrict's heart that such a citizen would sink down a powerless and despised victim to public

"But in sedifions bad men rise to honor," and what was written in the days of Cleon and taurants, etc. As an instance of this inequality Alcibiades is made true in American history. In- it will be noticed that a poor man, laboring by the stend of ostracism, not the ostracism of the shell, day, pays fifty cents on a silver watch; but a lady for its bar ishment fell on a worthier class, but the ostracism of strong contempt and abhorrence, we see the seditious citizen receive the senatorial robe, and from that high and once sacred eminence we hear him vex the ear of the nation. He is not satisfied with his Government. He clam ors for change. He does not boildly proclaim the necessity of revolution or amendment to the Constitution. That would be too manly for his character. He prefers to plunder his fellow citizens of their rights by take constructions and coward-lie evaluates. fraternal C and should remain an undisturbed inherits at the contractors are now busily engaged in printing the \$150,000,000 new legal tender notes. The former is not the Union in love with one combat he are rentures. He is content to incite the deluted disciples of his creed, to file will save the Department a vast amount of labor his logical and never ble results to the exist of the part of the partment a vast amount of labor his logical and never ble results to the exist of the notes to be made on the lat of April. This is drama of secution in which he personally appears. In order to establish unkind respectively. ly evasions. It is not content that peace and fraternal ich is should remain an undisturbed

ter jealousy and vindictive rivalry between kindred blood, he prostitutes his time in the base and ignoble pursuit of materials on which to found systematic and elaborate calumny. The slander of States of historic renown, and unimpeached devotion to the laws, he rolls as a sweet morsel beneath his tongue. He is eminently gifted with that quality which would drag angels down, not that he has the power, or even the desire to soar into their places, but he grows pale in the envy of superior excellence, and delights in the abasement of virtue. Not satisfied with calumniating States, and denying their equality, he revites statesmen of spotless integrity and approved wisdom, and seeks to impair their usefulness, by casting a blight over their fame. Nor do the dead escape his langs. He prevs with accursed avidity on those great and good names, whose possession is the nation's truest wealth and brightest glory. He drags them from their dread abode, and consumes the light and wastes the day in torturing their vir ues into frailties for an indecent exhibition. Miltiades died within a year after the battle of Marathon, of a gangrened wound, and in a prison where his ungrateful countrymen had placed him, but the seditious citizen of the United States, in the august assemblage of Senators, declares Washington a pirate, in the practices of his domestic life, Madison a barbarian, Jackson, Clay and Calhoun robbers and foes to Christian civilization. Ingratitude and injustice to the living is an evil sufficiently deplorable, but the wilful slander of the dead is the lowest depth of baseness to which the mind of a dastard can descend. If the seditions citizen visits foreign lands, he goes not as the generous patriot, whose homewith one-half the Werkly rates added.

Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; sick heart bounds with proud emotion when he without notice free. Marriage Notices 50 cents.

Notices of Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the regand wins his way to the ante-chambers of despotthe curiosities of literature, to find strange ma-Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1.50 for each name in the licious libel against the land that gave him birth. are all these labors? There is but one answer. To create sectional enmity, to beget animosity, to degrade the citizens of this government in the eyes of another section, and thus destroy that sense of American equality, which alone can preserve the Union of the States, are the moun-Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point fastens all the powers of his will, and toward

which he summons all his energies and intellec tual resources. his chief deaght and the most gratifying consequence of his labors, is to employ in sanguinary strife, the brethren of one race, one language, and one worship. History has given over to an infamous immortality, the names of a few citizens of Jerusalem who played the same part in the hour when danger of mortal extremity assailed the city of David. When The address of DANIEL W. VOORHEES, Esq., rons and long drawn out legions of Rome, when the walls were broken by day, when famine, gaunt and frightful, sent its devouring pangi amidst the beleaguered hosts within, when the fell into my hands, and I have read it with great care. The subject was, The American Citizen, posed to the same destiny. The historian of I send you an extract from the address refer-the materials for the history of the country; yet with a felon's voice we hear him invo-

> of Juno embraced a cloud, and from this unbraces a corrupt and stormy fanaticism, and a brood of frightful and depraved theories and revolting actions instantly spring up, and

cumber this fair land, then may some Brutus

Articles not Taxed. The tax-bill neglects to tax perfumery, furs; some, such as Russian sable, cost from \$500 to \$1500 a set; laces valued from \$50 to \$500; yachts costing from \$8,000 to \$20,000; club-houses, higher grades of cigars and tobacco, personal jewelry, China dinner sets, costing from \$75 to \$200; vases, Parian marble statuettes, paintings and statuaries, negro concerts, hotel res possessing twenty thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, is taxed nothing, unless it be a gold

watch, which is taxed at a dollar. The House has raised the license on wholesale

New Legal Tender Notes.

must stop. The leather dealers are largely burdened. The sugar refineries are soured. The vinegar merchants are "sweetened." The newspapers are to be crippled. The whiskey trade is blockaded. The brewers are oppressed. The brokers are shaved. And, worst of all, the land now given, which was received with cheers, the

The true friends of the people and the people's cause will never endeavor to conceal the consequences of any public action. Familiarity with great and disagreeable necessities robs them of more than half their terror. The true patriot does not march up to danger backward nor blindfolded. And the good sitizen consequence of the distance of the people and the people's line which we got into open timber, and moved rapidly forward; the enemy now having passed out of sight, and the men being exhausted, I gave up the chase, but advanced steadily up to the Huntsville road, when I halted on the 18th, and await-folded. And the good sitizen conscious of the

hears that fill the trenches. The country called for them, and they went—went eagerly, expecting discomfort, defying disease and risking death. Did we at home expect that the soldiers would risk and suffer all, while we should earn, eat, drink and sleep? It was a mistake if we did. Liberty and law demands sacrifice from alland such as do not fight, must work and suffer in their own way.—Milicaukee News.

Indiana Volunteers at Pea Ridge. Official Report.

REPORT OF COL. PATTISON, OF THE FIRST BRIGADE. HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIG. 3D DIVISION,) March 10. ( To Col. Jeff. C. Davis, Commanding Third Division Southwestern Army:

mit the following report of the part taken by the brigade under my command in achieving the complete victory over the enemy in the late batyour command, I moved my brigade, consisting the face of a desperate and unscrupulous foe. Klaus, and took possession of the hills on the men from exposure by lying down and otherwise, north side of Sugar creek, and immediately west to which the accompanying list of killed, woundof the principal telegraph road from Springfield ed and missing will bear testimony. in the center on another prominent point, and the | al reports, viz: 18th upon the next ridge to the right, each point being separated by deep ravines extending back and Dr. G. W. Gordon, of the 18th, and Lieut. a considerable distance in the direction of the Cassville road. Col. Benton and Lieut. Col. Washburn, in compliance with orders, set their respective commands at work, throwing up in the | self and their immediate commanders. course of five hours quite a respectable breastwork, which, in case of an attack from the direction of Cross Hollows, would have been an ex-

On the night of the 6th the brigade bivouacked 2d brigade, 3d division: in this position. Nothing of moment transpired until about 10 o'clock of the 7th, when the firing of artillery was heard a mile or two to our right rear; also heavy firing heard in the direction of Cassville, immediately in our rear.

The 22d, having in the meantime been ordered by you to reinforce Col. Vandevier near the village of Leetown, the left wing of the 8th under Lieut. Col. Shunk, and Capt. Klaus with one section and a half of his battery, were ordered to support Col. Carr, whose division, in conjunction with Gen. Asboth's, was then engaged with Price's force near Elkhorn tavern. About 2 P. M. I received your order to proceed with the 18th to the scene of action, which order was executed with dispatch by Lieut. Col. Washburn. On arriving I found the 22d in line of battle on the left and rear of Davidson's Peorla battery, which was in position in the southeast corner of a large open field. We immediately formed on their right. Here I took command of both regiments. Col. White's brigade being warmly engaged with the enemy in the woods on the right of the clear land, I was ordered to his support. Moving in double quick time by the right flank, and passing through the timber to a small hill, I found the 59th Illinois retiring in disorder, having been overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers and a murderous fire from the Louisiana, Arkapsas and murderous fire from the Louisiana, Arkansas and Cherokee troops. I closed up my line as soon as gar Creek by way of the main Texas road leadthe 59th passed through, and, advancing through the field, changed my line of battle by wheeling to the left until I got about parallel with the right side of the large field first named; then, pressing forward, I found the enemy rushing up Illinois having retired to change his line) having at the point, we were ordered to take position on taken two guns, which they turned on my command with some effect. Here they received a full volley from us, which threw them into the treme right of our line, move down to the right utmost confusion, when they abandoned the guns taken and retreated from the field, a part of them | the enemy's left, who were engaged with the passing to our right rear, and a large force taking second brigade of our division. On endeavoring immediately through the line of the 22d, which gave way by order of Col. Hendricks, and retred nois retreating, having been driven back by an this time Col. Hendricks fell, having received

two mortal wounds About the time the enemy found that I had them flanked, Col. White rallied the 37th, and of timber and underbrush, and soon found our-nobly seconded my efforts to retake the battery. selves in the reah of the enemy, who were pursu-That portion of the enemy which passed my left flank poured a desperate volley on the rear of the good order. The first notice they had of our ap-18th, which was rendered comparatively harmless by having the men fall flat down. The left wing The enemy's force, consisting was promptly faced by the rear rank, and returnishand, two regiments of Arkansas troops, and a ed the fire with terrible effect on the enemy, while regiment of Cherokee Indians, immediately turnthe right wing fired to the right front on those ed upon us, and made a vigorous attack, but who were rapidly retreating in that direction. having ordered my men to lie down, we received We then passed through to the open ground in but little damage. The 22d Indiana, which was front, having secured a complete victory over a force three times our number of the best Louisiana and Arkansas troops, assisted by a large body of Cherokee Indians, many of whom paid the remailty of the best Louisiana, which was my commenced passing around the left to my rear rank, lying close to the ground, and replied the penalty of their base ingratitude to the Gov- to their fire in such a manner as to soon throw

After some little time the 22d returned and took pressed on, driving the enemy back into the open their position on the right of the 18th, where field into the fire of the 37th Illinois, which ralwe bivouncked on the same ground where we lied in the woods to our left. The enemy fled in first formed. Thus ended the battle near Lee- great disorder, leaving the guns of the Peoria town, in which the enemy lost Generals Mc- Light Artillery, which they had taken and been Cullough and McIntosh, with many other offi- using upon us, throwing canister and shell, the

recting me to move my command to the support | dered to bivouse for the night. of Col. Carr's division, who had been warmly engaged all day with Price's forces. At 12 we moved, returning to the main road, thence north to the cleared land south of Elkhorn tavern, where junction with the right wing of Klaus's battery,

now reformed the 22d and 8th and directed my line of battle parallel with and about three hundred yards from my first position in the woods; but on receiving orders from you I changed my line of battle by throwing the right back a little, in which position we cantiously advanced until right rested on the clear land adjoining our first position. Here I received a message that the masked battery had retired; that I had to change position to get out of the line of fire of our bat-

prise I found that there had been a mistake in Every branch of business is wincing under the tax bill. Every business man complains that his branch is taxed too much. The flour manufacturers are to suffer seriously. The salt makers Lieut. Col Washburn being forward, promptly

boring man, the mechanic, the poor women, must bear their share—always, in some way, the lion's share—of the national burden

The people ought not to be surprised at this taxation. How else is the interest upon the wardebt to be paid? How else is the war to be continued? How else is the authority of the laws and the Constitution to be maintained over resisting millions of people? Every school boy's little history will tell him that taxation like this is always the necessary concomitant of war.

The bonest presses of the country have endeavored to prepare the public mind for this. The true friends of the people and the people's cause will never endeavor to conceal the consequences of any public action. Familiarity with line advanciag steadily, with fixed bayonets, increasing the speed to a double quick, our mend cheered with undaunted spirit, which caused the rebels to hastily withdraw their battery, and general stampede ensued. We now deployed to the right, the 18th being in the advance, and the 8th and 22d being separated by Colonel White's brigade, which, in the excitement consequent upon the unexpected attack from, and sub-equent charge on the battery, had formed on its left; in this position the two brigades pushed on the enemy in full retreat, frequently giving them a heavy fire from muskets and rifles, the chase being kept up through heavy fallen timber, passing which we got into open timber, and moved rapades of any public action. Familiarity with boring man, the mechanic, the poor women, must line advancing steadily, with fixed bayonets, in-

folded. And the good citizen, conscious of the great necessities, faces them as the brave soldier face's the cannon's mouth.

Our brave soldiers have gone to the field to fight—perchance to die, and help make the human heave that fill the translate. The content of the arrival of the rest of the brigade, which came up in a short time. Colonel Benton arrived with the right wing of the 8th, and the balance of Klaus' battery, who had been left to hold the crossing at Sugar Creek, no doubt thinking their lot a hard one at not being permitted to take a more active part in the achievement of so glo-rious a victory. This was the first time my command got all together since the engagement first

During the engagement of both the 7th and 8th, Captain Klaus rendered the most efficient service, being several times the first day unsup-ported by infantry, consequently in great danger of being cut off by the enemy.

I cannot close this report without noticing the promptitude with which nearly all the officers executed the commands given, but more particularly would I return thanks for the efficient aid rendered by Lieut. Colonel Washburn, Major Thomas and Captain Short, acting Major of the 18th, to Colonel Benton and Lieut. Colonel Shunk of the 8th; also to my acting Assistant Adjutant General, Lieutenant George S. Marshall and Lieu-Siz: In accordance with your order, and as is tenant Wm. F. Davis, aid-de camp, who both customary in such cases, I have the honor to sub- rendered prompt and efficient service in deliver-

tles fought on the 7th and 8th inst. at Leetown and Elkhorn Tavern, in Benton county, Ark.

On the morning of the 6th, in obedience to age and efficiency exhibited on all occasions in of the 18th Indiana regiment, under Lieut. Col. In consideration of the galling fire to which Washburn, the 8th Indiana under Col. Benton, my command was frequently exposed, I am hapthe 22d Indiana under Col. Hendricks, and the lost Indiana battery of six field pieces under Capt. tained, every advantage being taken to save the

to Fort Smith, the 22d occupying the left on the ridge next the road; the 8th, with Klaus's battery. The following officers have been favorably no-ticed by their respective commanders in regiment-Captains Jonathan H. Williams, John C. Jenks,

Colonel David Shunk, of the 8th. Many others, no doubt, deserve particular at, tention, who have escaped the observation of my-Respectfully submitted,

Col. Commanding 1st Brig., 3d Division. Number killed, wounded and missing in the

8th Ind. (left wing) .. 5 13 16 3 37 250 22d Indiana..... 9 9 23 REPORT OF COL. WASHBURN OF THE 18TH. HEADQUARTERS, 18th Reg't Ind. Vols.,

March 8. Col. Thomas Pattison, Commanding 1st Brigade, 3d Division South-Western Army: In obedience to Order No. -, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the 18th Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the ecent engagement near Sugar Creek, Arkansas. On the 6th inst. the regiment under my command was ordered to take possession of one of ing through Cross Hollows, and to prepare rifle pits, which we did, working on the same until about 7 o'clock of the 7th, when the firing hav-

ing opened some two miles in our rear, near the village of Leetown, we were by your orders on Davidson's battery, (Col. White with the 37th | transferred to the scene of action. On arriving the left, but had hardly formed our line when we were ordered to change our position to the exhalf a mile, and endeavor to get in the rear of gave way by order of Col. Hendricks, and retired from the field, leaving the 18th alone. About this time Col. Hendricks fell, having received moments by their running through our lines. As soon as they had passed us we made a left halfwheel and moved forward through a dense growth ing the 37th Illinois, which was falling back in

The enemy's force, consisting of the 3d Louernment that has so bountifully provided for their there into the utmost confusion. Finding my ers of distinction.

About 10 P. M. your orders were received dimy men close to the ground. We were then or-

At 12 o 'clock we were ordered to move in si

ence from our station and take up position on the right of the main road in the thick brush, bordering on the low bottom field. On our right were we took position on the right side of the road, the left of the 18th resting on the road and the right of the 22d closing up to the right wing of the 8th Indiana. In this position we right of the 22d closing up to the right wing of the 8th Indiana. In this position we the 8th, which had rendered gallant service during the day under Lieut Col. Shunk, in concepts of shots from our battery we were opened upon by a masked battery not more than two hundred yards in our front. The fire was so hot which I found in position opposite the center of my command. Here we bivouacked on the edge of the brush until morning.

At 7.30 A. M., the fire was opened by Davidson's and Klaus's batteries, which in a short time dored by you to fall back, while the enemy poured in a perfect storm of shell and grape shot, and we was answered by a tremendous fire of grape and canister from a masked lattery in a point of scrubby timber not over one hundred and fifty yards from my line. Klaus's battery, after firing hill and swaited orders. Between 10 and 11 a few rounds, were forced to retire, the 22d and 8th likewise falling back in haste. The 18th re mained in ambush unobserved as well as the state of 8th likewise falling back in haste. The 18th re mained in ambush unobserved as yet by the ene- 18th being on the extreme right of our whole line my, their fire passing over, until I deemed it advisable to bring them to the rear, which order was was executed without loss and in good order. I obeyed, driving them back in the greatest confu-

position to get out of the line of fire of our batteries, which were then moving forward, the ene my baving given away. Have we passed to the front by file from the right until we were on the ground pounted out for us near the brush concealing the enemy's batteries, when to my sur-

Slightly wounded.....

Private John W. Holder, Co. B. Sergeant James M. Murray, Co. E. Corporal Thomas D. Wilson, " Private Geo. S. McMahan, MORTALLY WOUNDED. Corporal Thomas M. Butler, Co. D.

Private Spencer Lee, Co. E.
"William McKnight, Co. B. SEVERELY WOUNDED. Segeant James Thompson, Co. A. Private James Schöfield, " Bartholomew McCarty, Co. C. Austin C. Layman, Perry C. Knight, Co. D.

James L. Hickman, Co. E. Joel S. Goldsmith Jacob Woods, Co. G. Henry Chappell, "Oliver Strain, " Samuel Martin, Band. SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Private George C. Patterson, Co. B. George Kyle, Co. D. Abraham Elder, " John Hunt, Corporal -- Trainer, Co. F. Thomas L. Trenary, Co. I. Sergeant -- Hickman, Co. K. Private Bris. McMahan, Co. G.

MISSING. Private Joseph Farley, Co. H. " James C. Ballenger, Co. B. Special correspondence of the Chicago Times.

From Washington. A Social Revolution in the Capital-Niggers as on this subject, on a question which he put with so much emphasis? 'Are you arguing for a lim-

Senator Doolittle-A Chance for Abolition Sol-WASHINGTON, March 21.

cendiary members of Congress that this war is all and tremendous cheering.]
on their account; that "Mr. Lincoln and his "Why, gentlemen, there is a good axiom exwill so shape the war and the legislation of Conwith white people in all respects. The effect is [Loud cheering.]" beginning to be perceptible. Already the ne- This is beyond cavil the true doctrine of libgroes here are becoming idle, useless, discon- erty. And the distinction which the great ex-

and Lovejoy in the House, Let all honor be awarded to Senator Doolittle, of Wiscossin, for his noble sentiments in regard newspapers and the peremptory threats of suspento this negro business. He reminded the Senate sion which are added to orders, as if the power to that the present administration was brought into power on the solemn understanding that it would not interfere with slavery in the States where it atives, in the tone of debate, in the attempt to lumbia, but also to abolish slavery in the District of Co-lumbia, but also to abolish slavery in all the States, and place the blacks on a footing of per-fect equality with the whites. Mr. Doolittle took the ground that, if the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District was passed, it would goe alayery in the District was passed, it would con-firm the South in that belief, and would make popular ballot and voice is passed. We have no was unanswerable, and answer has not been at-

convinced that a road to Richmond can through freely advocated, and wholesale legislation against it, and he wished the Pathfinder to discover it.

The remark was made jestingly; but it is never-theless true. The new department is really a very important one—far too important to be successor of the great dead. The coming Auturn will affect the approximate to the new leafure. trusted to such a man as Fremont. It embraces tumn will afford the opportunity to the people of the Cumberland Gap-the gate and only en- turning radicalism out of the House of Representtrance to East Tennessee, the only way by which Knoxville can be reached, and the great artery of Southern life severed by the occupation of the great Southern railroad. The President short lease of power grows more violent as their showed rare discrimination in including in Fre condemnation at the polls becomes more and mont's department the States of Ohio and Mich. more evident. We look to conservative Repubigan. These two States are Fremont's recruiting ground. In them he is to raise his armies. Ohio this growing opposition to Republican liberty.—contains 187,000 men who voted for Fremont in N. Y. Journal of Commerce. 1856, and a total fighting population of 442,000 men, and Michigan 154,000 more. Of these only 67,000 are in the army from Ohio, and 24,000 Financial and Commercial Summary from Michigan. There are 500,000 men still for the Past Week. 200,000 men, they will do the country some ser-

on the Shenandoah, on the east. He will thus cover the important line of railroad from the White Sulphur Springs to Charlottesville. The ten months, by the rebels, has been a loss to the country along which his force will be distributed is well fitted for defense, consisting entirely of ranges of high hills, rising in many places to ing route to the seaboard has been demonstrated

themselves not only brave but equal to any emergency. Without disparaging the merits of the rest, I mention the names of Captains J. W. Williams and John C. Jenks, who were thrown under my immediate notice, and I am happy to say that their coolness and bravery shown on this occasion can not be excelled by any. To Dr. G. W. Gordon we are much indebted for the promptness with which he followed the regiment to every part of the field and the skillful attention he paid to the wounded.

Inclosed please find the report of our dead, wounded and number engaged.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant.

Lieut. Col. Com. 18th Reg. Ind. Vols.
Report of the number of men belonging to the 18th regiment Indiana volunteers, engaged in the battles of 7th and 8th of March, 1862, also the number killed and wounded:

"mountains. The roads are of the most primitive description, and wind through mountain gorges and defiles eminently suggestive of guerilla warfare. General Jackson sent before him to Staunton a few locomotives and a number of passenger cars, taken from the railroad between Harper's Ferry and Winchester. They will be used on the Southern railroads in the transportation of troops. They were drawn by teams of horses and oven over the gaps in the railroad between Winchester and Stannton. General Jackson has 25,000 troops, and he expects to get 5,000 new recruits in the region where he is now to be located.

Daniel Webster on Republicanism.

What a wise man was Mr. Webster on many subjects! He was even a prophet without knowing it, and used words, intended to apply to his own times, which have a marvellous truth now, when the words are used with coverage at the control of the care.

his day, in a speech which he delivered at Rich mond twenty two years ago, October 5, 1840.

> "Gentlemen, there are two sorts of Republicans in the world; [Laughter.] One a very good sort, and the other a very different sort, [cheers and laughter.] And this last sort it is, that cares not how much power the Government gets, if they get the benefit of it. They are quit willing to give unlimited power into the hands of any one man, if they may have the privilege of choosing the despot. [Loud cheers.] This is one sort of Republicans. [Laughter.] This by the by, though, is what I call the indifferent sort." [Loud

> If Mr. Webster were in the United States Senate to-day, his sonorous voice would ring with the same words. They outline, with startling truth, the political character of his successor, who proposes to erase stars from the flag of the country, and erect a despotism in the conquered "territories" of the Union. They characterize with the felicity and accuracy of the photograph, those men who initiated and supported the acts of the Government against the liberty of the press and of the citizen, which are now calling down the calm judgment of the people of America.
>
> Had the great sage of Marshfield been a spectator of the scenes of the last year he would not,

with all his ability, have drawn more perfect portraits of the two styles of modern Republicans, than he has in this passage, which we have quoted, and in the following which is the continuation of the same picture. The entire extract is of the highest value in our present circumstances. Describing the other class of Republicans, Mr. Web-

"That class are quite a different sort of men. ity and of the encroachments of power, that they hedge in authority all round as firmly as they would an enemy. That's the true and only class of Republican Americans. [Loud cheers.]
"Why, my friends, what did Mr. Jefferson say

Good as White Men-A Counterblast from itation of power? Have we found angels in the form of men to govern us? [Cheers.] I don't diers-Fremont in want of Recruits, &c., &c. know how it may have not found any such characters in our time. [Loud laughter and cheering. A social revolution has commenced in Wash- No! no! no! they're a little lower than angels ington which, if not arrested, may result in con- [Loud and continued cheering.] And I enter-sequences the most appalling. It is a form of tain the same spirit which Mr. Jefferson did, nigger worship which manifests itself in adulation of the genuine, simon-pure article. Hereto-fore, (at least before the election of 1860 had thrown so strong an Abolition element into Congress,) the negroes in Washington were respect. tight and so closely that it couldn't make any enful, attentive, polite and useful. They were kept croachments in any quarter. [Cheers.] Or, as I in their places, and they were really useful mem-think I have heard some of you Virginians say, bers of society. Already all this is changed. 'fenced out all round with five rails and a top-They have been informed by the tools of the in- rider!' [Loud and continued roars of laughter,

friends in Congress" (these are the very words) tant, that the quantity of liberty we possess in precisely equal to the quantity of restraint which gress that they and all the people of their color we put upon the Government. And this is true. in the South shall be see free; that they shall If the Government is restrained from putting its have an equality of social and political rights with the white people of the country, and extracts from the speeches of Mr. Lincoln in 1858, of Mr. Seward, of Wendell Phillips and of Sumner and Lovejoy are read to them, to prove to therefore, consists in putting such a restraint upthem that it is the intention of the present Ad- on your Governments, and upon individuals, that ministration to place them on a perfect equality they can not touch your rights or your liberties.

tented whenever they have to work, insolent and pounder of the Constitution laid down, has been offensive in their manners. Already they are be- the distinction between the radical and the conginning to attend lectures at the Smithsonian In- servative men for the past year. Of the Repubstitute and to thrust themselves in other public assemblies. Some of them even had the assurance to attempt to enter the galleries of the Sen ate and the House of Representatives. The doorkeepers, of course, refused to admit them. ernment, or by the Government itself. It is not Whereupon they held a meeting, got up a peti- so necessary now to refer to the past as it is to tion to Congress to admit them and it is now beware of the future. To a calm observer, it being circulated for signatures. When all the begins to be apparent that the course pursued for niggers in the district have signed it, it is to be a year by the powers at Washington has begotten presented to Congress by Sumner in the Senate a peculiar notion of absolutism in Congress and and Lovejoy in the House. financial measures, in the style of orders issued to exists. The chief cause of the war is the belief exclude Senators offering to take the oath of alon the part of the people of the South that it is legiance and presenting their credentials from false all the pledges made by the Republican great apprehension for the far future, but we have leaders in the campaign of 1860. This argument serious fears of the immediate act of these "it different Republicans." Bills are before both Houses which propose to take into the hands of In a recent letter, in speaking of Fremont's Congress absolute powers, reserved by the Connew department, I said that the President was stitution from their reach. Bills of attainder are licans and Democrats for the influence to check

From the Cincionati Price Current, March 26.

left then in these two States, ready to right to In money matters there has been little or no arms at Fremont's summons. Most of them are change; the abundance of unemployed capital his devoted admirers, for he carried both States | continues, and good business paper scarce and in by handsome majorities in 1856. Now is the demand at 8 to 12 per cent, the prevailing rates time for noisy Ben Wade and blood-letting Chan- being 10a12. The demand Treasury notes, now dler to distinguish themselves. If they run made a legal tender by act of Congress, as well home and raise, the latter 100,000 and the former as those to be issued, are the standard currency throughout the country, and have taken the plat of gold in the liquidation of all indebtednes Fremont will need 300,000 men for his expedi- The Indiana banks are redeeming their issue tion. The Confederates have a force of 75,000 with these notes, but the Ohio banks do not, they troops at Knoxville and covering the Cumberland have suspended "according to law." Yet some Gap, which they are determined to hold at all of our bankers in this city think that this ought hazards. It is, indeed, a matter of lite and death to them. If that pass in the mountains is forced, Knoxville falls. And if Knoxville falls, the Great Southern Railroad, from Abingdon, in Virplace the notes of the Ohio banks on the uncurginia, to the Georgia line, will be in possession of the Union troops. A glance at the map will show what a stunning blow this will be to the rebel army which is now defending Richmond. Frederick of the Ohio banks on the uncurrent list, should the proprietors persist in this course. Notwithstanding the inconsistency of this demand, it is not improbable that it will be my which is now defending Richmond. Frederick of the Ohio banks on the uncurrent list, should the proprietors persist in this demand, it is not improbable that it will be my which is now defending Richmond. Frederick of the Ohio banks on the uncurrent list, should the proprietors persist in this demand, it is not improbable that it will be my which is now defending Richmond. Frederick of the Ohio banks on the uncurrent list, should the proprietors persist in this demand, it is not improbable that it will be my which is now defending Richmond. my which is now defending Richmond. Fremont's friends are running around here grum bling because, they say, there is nothing in his Department to do. They would be nearer the truth if they would say nothing that they like to do.

The movements of the rebel General Jackson are a part of the grand movement of the rebels toward their second defensive line, and are still in progress. He has been moving his forces very leisurely from Strasburg up the velley of the Shenandoah, in a southwestern direction, his ultimate destination being Staunton. He is to have command on the left of the new defensive line,

command on the left of the new defensive line, extending from a point on the Flat Top Mountains near Lewisburg on the west, to Nagaffytown, This is of immense importance to the West, and

in a way which never could have taken place under other circumstances. The rebels having been driven out of all that portion of Virginia through which this railway runs, the route is now perfectly safe, for freight or passengers, as much so as any in the country.

There has been great excitement among whisky dealers and speculators the past week, owing to an amendment made to the tax bill in the House of Representatives, taxing all distilled spirits in store, as well as all distilled after the 1st of May. As it is well known that speculative purchases of whisky have been made largely and generally, the last six or eight months, on the ground of an anticipated excise duty, and that the quantity thus purchased has been swelled to enormous proportions, it can be well imagined the quantity thus purchased has been swelled to enormous proportions, it can be well imagined what consternation this news produced among all who had been thus speculating. A decline of 3a4c per gallon was at once established; the speculative demand ceased altogether, and Saturday and Monday prices were nominal. Monday evening 16c was agreed on, and a moderate demand existed at this rate yesterday. Now, we do not believe that taxing retrospectively will be done, because it is contrary to what is just and fair, and the custom of the Government; but we do not think that the tax on distilled spirits ought to be 25a30c per gal., because there will be as much of it consumed at 40c as at 25c per gallon, and if a drawback is given on foreign shipments, as much distilled at one price as the other. This and it a drawback is given on foreign snipments, as much distilled at one price as the other. This every man, conversant with the trade, knows and admits. The project of taxing spirits, rectified and used in manufactured liquors, is another mistake made in passing the tax bill. This is duplicate taxation and is well calculated to produce an

finmense amount of difficulty and swindling.

The provision market has been heavy all the week, and the tendency of prices downward. A hope that the opening of the Mississippi would lead to a speculative movement, has kept holders rather firm and prevented them from pressing their stocks on the market in such a way as to lead to a large and sudder decline, still the pres-sure has been light, but enough to keep the market heavy and to depress prices from day to-day.
The demand noticed in our last, induced more firmness on the part of holders, in the early part of the week, and a slight advance was asked for bulk meats; but this firmness soon yielded to a desire to sell and concessions were made to meet desire to sell and concessions were made to meet buyers, from day to day, and at the close inside brands city mess pork were offered at \$10 50. Bulk pork at 3 and 4½c, and bacon at 3¾, 5 and 6c, without buyers. Bulk hams 4c, and smoked 5c and nominal. Sugar-cured hams 6½@7½c and in fair demand. Rump pork 6@7, according to quality, and prime \$7 50@8 25, the latter without heads, and these rates are nominal, except for sugar cured hams

cept for sugar cured hams. 63/4c for head and gut, holders generally asking

15 @14c higher. Prime kegs may be quoted at 714 @714c.

Flour has not changed during the week, the demand has been local, there being none taken for export worthy of note. For the manufacture of army bread there is a fair demand from city bakers for superfine at \$4 25a4 30.

Wheat has been in light supply and good demand, and prices advanced 2a3c, closing at 95a 98c for red and \$1 05al 08 for white. Corn has been unsettled, the unsettled state of the market for, and large decline in whisky, having made distillers withdraw from the market, and on Saturday they did not offer over 30c, but the receipts being light and the stock on hand small no decline was established, and 35 cents was freely offered at the close and 36c asked.

Oats firm at 27c. Rye in good demand at 55a56c. Barley 65a70c for prime spring and fall. Clover seed advanced to \$5, and in very light supply at the close. The demand was chiefly from Louisville. The market closed buoyant. Timothy dull at \$1 80al 90.

Linseed oil advanced to 83 cents and is in fair A circular issued by the Board of Underwriters of this city, refusing to insure buildings in which Coal or Petroleum oils are stored, produced a most unsettled market for these articles, and commission houses and others had a busy time disposing of this contraband oil, and a refuge had to be found for it beyond the city limits or in isolated buildings not insured. Carbon was sold at 18a20c, and coal at 25c, and we heard of sales of Petroleum at 50c per bbl., but the market current rates are for carbon 23a25c, and for coal 28

There has been a fair business done in groceries, in the jobbing way. Sugar and molasses are firm, but coffee is very dull, though the army is taking a good deal of it; but the masses of the people have given up the use of it to a great extent, which, by the way, we consider very unpa-

patriotic, if not positively disloyal.

It should be hoped that those who cannot shoulder their guns to assist in putting down this gigantic rebellion might do so by drinking a cup of coffee two or three times a day. It probably has not occurred in this way to our patriotic citi zens who are roasting potatoes, barley, rye and other grains and roots to avoid paying a pittance in the shape of coffee duty to restore law and It is difficult to buy prime molasses below 38c,

and it is in many cases held at 40c.

Sugar firm and in fair demand at full rates.

Beef cattle were very dull during the first half of the week, and the best on the market did not bring over \$3 25, but the supply feil off, and at Monday's market, there was more firmness, and some choice shipping brought \$3 50.

Hogs very dull at \$3a3 50.

## All Sorts of Paragraphs.

-The Springfield Republican thinks the ladies will make a bustle about the hoop skirt tax. -The "bales" of cotton brought to New York from Port Royal, are simply bags of loose cotton. -The man who proposss to fill shells with some "sickening gas," is buying up copies of the

-The number of Federal officers created by the tax bill as it stands, it is estimated, will amount to 26,000-twenty-six thousand!

-Jeff. Davis's message is simply a confession that the Confederates are in the condition of the laundress who hung out more than she washed. -A gentleman who didn't like the low-neck dresses of a certain would-be young lady, eased his mind by quoting at her the Latin line, "NEC bella, NEC puella."

-Phillips said he would send a hundred thou-There is the field for you, Wendell. We could spare you for a short time if you would leave us a lock of your hair.

-The Greek insurrection assumes larger importance. Otho is not firm in his seat. The large new palace in Athens, under the shadow of the Acropolis, may be "to let" any morning, and the great powers will be hard pressed to find a nent tenant.

-The whole resources of the Methodist Book Concern of Cincinnati amounts to \$322,777 01. The liabilities are only \$28,123 98. The profits of the establishment are devoted to the support of superannuated preachers and the families of de--The following conversation is reported as pass-

ing between Andrew J. Polk, a rich slaveholder, and captain of a rebel cavalry company, and his cousin, W. H. Polk, a few days after the stempede from Nashville. The latter discovers Andrew J. ou his plantation, and exciaims: "Why, Andrew, what in the world are you do-

"Well, Bill, the fact is, I'm on my way to my "But what has become of the war? I thought

you were captain of a company."
'Damn the war! I've got my rights in the territories now, and if anybody wants my company they can have it."

—Though France is impoverished, the Empress still makes the money fly for dry goods and things. We read that at one of the late receptions at the palace, Eugenie's train was richly worked with gold bees and emeralds. On her head she wore a coronet of foliage, emeralds and diamonds. On another occasion the imperial costume was of white satin, covered with an innumerable number of white tulle skirts, the only ornament being a belt of diamonds; the coiffur was green leaves and diamonds. The fair lad is said to be a warm admirer of the giganti crinoline mode; the volume of her skirts is such that on gazing at her graceful figure, a letter writer says he is reminded of the Arabian Chief, who, after being present at a French ball, described the European women as wearing an open um brelia under their robes.